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NOT A RIPPLE.

(Concluded from First Page.) to hear. Sometimes a man a hundred feet away can observe that the platform speaker is whispering a few remarks to the assembled multitude. The acoustics are worse than miserable. In its ground plan the hall differs from the one used at Minneapolis in having a greater width and a shallower depth, which perhaps gives the spectators a better range for viewing the men of national prominence who appeared from time to time on the platform. By plating the rafters with silver or gold, St. Louis might have managed to spend the \$60,000 she is alleged to have put in the building. It is a cheap, barn-like structure, withal remarkably cool and ventilated. The decorations are not unusually elaborate. Directly across the hall from the chairman's stand the cherished idol, James G. Blaine, is pictured in festooned lithograph, the whole surmounted by a pole which could have been draped without giving so much of the barberpole effect.

During Mr. Fairbanks's fine speech and just following a burst of applause, from a far-off corner came a long round whoop of sound that seemed to whirl itself in the vast space like a thrown lasso and the convention followers knew the celebrated "cowboy" was on hand again. This man has been attending national gatherings for years, lending his marvelous voice, with its welrd whoop, to help along the incidents of the occasion. He always hides himself in a distant gallery and waits till applause ends before he begins to let himself loose. Mr. Fairbanks's speech was rereceive with more interest than was to be expected, considering that it was an ef- | ble group of astute party generals. In his fort that necessarily had to be prepared in advance and came from a man who has not been prominently before the Nation in a political way for a number of years as others who have occupied this important position. The poor acoustics conspired against Mr. Fairbanks, as well as against every other speaker, but Mr. Fairbanks's voice was resonant and he was less at disadvantage than the reading clerks who had been especially selected for their ability to make themselves heard long distances. Tall and commanding, with natural gift of voice that pleases the ear, perfectly self-possessed and calmly posed, sending out his words with an earnestness and fire which almost banished the impression of a set speech, Mr. Fairbanks more than sustained the hopes and expectations of the friends who put him forward for the honor. At times he glanced at a memory card, on which he had made note of the topics of his speech, for the time for memorizing the effort was comparatively short, yet there was not the slightest shade of hesitancy. This speech was practically the only event of the session. In calling out the names of the members of the resolutions committee there was as much applause over the hall at the mention of Gen. Lew Wallace's name as when the names of General Grosvenor, Senator Lodge and other prominent statesmen were

HOOSIERS "FIXED."

Few Visitors from Indiana Failed Secure Tickets.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS. June 16.-The way the Hoosiers stood by each other to-day in breaking into the convention was a wholesome lesson in harmony. "Are you fixed?" was the first greeting an Indianian received on appearing in a hotel lobby. "No," and the questioner would take his neighbor by the arm and start on a hunt for a ticket. At 11 o'clock most of the Indiana crowd left the Planters' Hotel for the hall, and every Hoosier that could be found was given one of the valuable pasteboards or a mysterious little carte de visite, with three initials scratched on the These initial cards would enable the bearer to pass through a certain door by giving the doorkeeper a wink. Of course, the doorkeeper or the assistant sergeant-at-arms just behind him was a Hoosier, too. Not an Indianian that applied in the morning was turned away. To-morrow it will be more difficult to secure entrance to the hall, but it will only be a few, indeed, that fail to get in provided they come from Indiana, Small factional feeling has been laid aside in this matter. "Lord, wouldn't it be lovely if these fellows stuck together this way all the time in conventions," remarked one Indiana politician who had just arrived on a morning train and had a ticket shoved in his hand by a man who had always fought him at county conventions.

The people who have had the distribution of tickets for the citizens of St. Louis and the honorary guests have evidently made a pretty penny of it. Every hotel entrance was crowded with speculators this morning offering to sell tickets all the way from o cents up to \$10 for an entire set. These speculators had an enormous lot of tickets, and they were so new as to exclude the probability that speculators had bought them from individuals who received them climax will come to-morrow when the re-

speculating on the part of some one to whom the tickets were first intrusted, there were rows and rows of vacant chairs in the convention hall, probably room enough for four thousand more people, while the brokers stood on the outside and cursed their own luck. The crowd attending the convention is not big enough to make this sort of thing pay the man who intends to retail the tickets. G. L. P.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Interest of On-Lookers Centered in the Personnel of the Convention.

Associated Press Dispatch. serenely beneath a sky, across whose arched dome not a cloud floated, the chieftains of the Republican party, from the pineries of Maine to the crange groves of They ought to be more than California, from the everglades of Florida to the placid waters of Puget sound, met in council to-day, and in the presence of are not. Glad to show them | about 8,00) spectators entered on the work of selecting candidates and enunciating pelicies for the campaign of 1896. The first session of the Republican national convention was brief and formal. Chairman Carter, of the national committee, dropped the gaver at 12:20, and sixty minutes later an adjournment was taken until 19 o'clock tomerrow. There was not a jar to mar the proceedings; there were no sensational incidents to arouse nor any demonstration

to thrill the vast concourse of people. The temporary chairman, C. W. Fairpanks, of Indianapolis, delivered his address-a strong, forcible statement in arraignment of the present administration and in definement of the issues; the committee selections of the various delegations were announced-that was all. Those who expected some allusion to McKinley, which would loosen the bottled-up enthusiasm for the little Napoleon, which has no fight to uncork it, or who imagined that, perhaps some of the great leaders or orators of the party would be called to the platform to fire their imaginations and quicken their pulses, were disappointed. It was purely Hearken unto Thy servants, the bondmen a formal session. The recognized heroes and generals of the party entered the hall without demonstrations. Platt, Lodge, Depew and Quay were applauded, but Mark Hanna, the Warwick, did not create a ripple when he entered with a smilate a ripple when he entered with a smiling and confident air. The flery rivalry that attends contests between struggling giants where the question of supremacy is still to be fought and the battle is yet to be won; which arouses clans and factions to the wildest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm, was lacking. While there may be vain hopes, blighted ambitions and bitter animosities still tossing beneath the onward sweep of the McKinley tide, those who did not favor the Ohio candidate as their first choice are looking forward with relief to the end of the unequal struggle, knowing that it will bring peace and good will in the end.

WHERE THE INTEREST CENTERED. This being the situation the main interest to-day centered in the personality of the great men who assembled in the convention hall; that hall to which the vast procession wended its way, although unpretentious in exterior, is admirably adapted for the purposes to which it is put. A vast oblong structure, it is about 300 feet long by 150 wide, and almost 100 feet high. The two galleries, which extend all about the interior, descend abruptly to the edge of the broad pit, from which to-day 900 delegates and as many alternates looked up into the face of the speaker. The decorations are simple but effective. Bunting and flags conceal the trusses and pillars, tervals with

States, while in conspicuous places hang the portraits of Grant, Lincoln and other heroes of the past. The gallerles to-day were well filled, but not crowded, it being estimated that about 8,000 people were present. The campaign clubs, which had marched to the hall to the clamor of martial music, were present in uniform, and a very large proportion of the spectators were ladies. The band, stationed in the gallery over the platform, enlivened the brilliant gathering with popular airs

at intervals. But, as stated above, the real interest in the first session was centered in the personnel of the convention. On the platform ranged behind the chairman, sat his coileagues on the national committee, a notafront sat the delegates, the chosen leaders in their States and communities. Most prominent immediately below the stand was the big four of Ohio-Hanna, the king maker, the dashing Foraker, Governor Bushnell and General Grosvenor. Directly in their rear were the Indiana delegates clustering about Gen. Lew Wallace, whose name is famed in politics, literature and war, while to the rear of them were the Pennsylvania delegates, headed by the maestic Hastings and the silent, sphynx-like Quay, the conqueror of so many hard-fought political battles. In the next tier of seats were the New York contingent with Platt, the old associate of the imperia Conkling, at the head of the dominant faction, and the suave Depew and Warner Miller, the leaders of the opposition. Massachusetts, with Senator Lodge in command. was just beyond, while to the right of the sat Senator Teller, about whom the

radical silver forces cluster, his face grave, stern and determined. WELL-KNOWN WARRIORS. Scattered throughout the pit were others less renowned in the councils of the party - Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, who seconded Grant's nomination in 1880. and who, like Senator Wellington, of Maryland, who sat opposite, succeeded last fall in wresting their State from Democratic rule; Gen. "Dave" Henderson, the brilliant lowa orator and his colleagues, Gear and Hepburn, who took charge of the Allison boom; ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, the champion of gold; the venerable, white-haired Dick Thompson, of Indiana, who has figured so conspicuously in the history of his party, now eighty-seven years old, but seemingly with many years of life and vigor yet before him; General Walker, of Virginia, who succeeded to Stonewall" Jackson's command; Powell Clayton, the old Republican war horse of Arkansas; the genial Hobart, of New Jersey, and Evans, of Tennessee, both aspirants for the vice-presidential nomination; William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, who was Governor of his State in the wild days of the Hayes-Tilden returning board; Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who was an aspirant for the nomination in the hitter struggle of 1888; Kerens, Patterson, Tanner, Buckley and a host of others

Altogether it was a magnificent body of men, but many of the notable figures of the past were sadly missed. Conkling, Frye and Hale, Cameron, "Billy" Mahone, Ingersoll, Harland, Plumb and Garfield were not there. Ex-Senator Ingalls was not in pit, but on the platform reserved for the pewspaper men reporting the convention, along with such old journalistic veterans as "Field Marshal" Halstead, "Joe" loward and others as brilliant to the youn-

The only significant demonstration to-day came when C. W. Fairbanks, the tempo rary chairman, outlined the position the party should take on the financial Issue, which now, as at all times since the delegates began to arrive, had been the question about which the whirlpool of speculation and interest swirled. The out-and out gold men and the conservative silver men made counter demonstrations, but the radical silver men sat silent and glum. The sentiment regarding the vice presi dential nominations rapidly crystallized to-day when it became definitely known that Governor Morton, of New York, had exssed a willingness to accept if the nomination came to him with any sort of unanimity. It seems reasonably certain now that the ticket will be McKinley and Morton, that the platform will be a conservative but unequivocal declaration in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard as long as the present conditions prevail. The committees were hard at work as soon as the convention adjourned. shock of battle which took place in the committee rooms will thunder and reverberate on the floor of the convention tomorrow. The action of the committee on credentials in deciding in favor of the findings of the national committee, save in two instances, it is believed, will make the convention brief, and many now believe

that final adjournment will be reached on

port of the resolutions committee is pre-sented. The adoption of the platform is assured by a large majority, but the radical silver men are expected to carry the fight

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. Carter Acts as Master of Ceremonies-Rabbi Sale's Invocation. ST. LOUIS, June 16 .- At 12:20 p. m. the gavel fell. The usual bustle and commotion followed as the delegates and audience settled into their seats, and Chairman Thomas H. Carter, of the national committee, declared the Republican presi-ST. LOUIS, June 16 .- Auspiciously and dential convention of 1896 open for the business before it. He said:

"The convention will be in order. Gentlemen not delegates or alternates will retire from the space in front of the Chair. Gentlemen in the aisles will vacate them, persons in the aisles will retire; such persons are requested promptly to retire.
Their presence standing in the aisles will obstruct the proceedings of the conven-

der. "The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are promptly cleared." When all feels insecure. were seated Mr. Carter made the following

"Gentlemen of the Convention-Owing to the fact that a concert was held in this auditorium last night the cards designating the places of the respective States and Territories became somewhat disarranged. This defect will be remedied during the recess which is to follow this session of the convention, so that hereafter seats will be provided at properly designated places for each State and Territory. The convention will be in order and the chaplain will offer

Rabbi Sale, of this city, then came for-ward on the platform, and amid the hush of the assembled convention delivered the following invocation: "All merciful and most gracious Father

fountain of light and life, we seek Thy presence and implore Tay guidance in the toils and tasks of our earthly being. O man and rulest in the destiny of nations of freedom, and pour out on them who their gathering, to further the well being of the people and to safeguard the honor and integrity of the Nation. O kindle anew flame of devotion to the high aims that inspired the minds of the founders of our Republic, and, above all, illumined and immortalized the life of the father of his

"Fill us with a deep and abiding sense the transcendent dignity and nobility American citizenship, and of the sacred obligations that should attend it, so that we may grow from day to day in the beauty of civic virtues, and our beloved land, from hundred-harbored Maine to the vine-clad hills of the Golden Gate, from the ice bound North to the warm and sunny South nay go from strength to strength until achieves its destiny to become the fixed and shining mark for every bark bound for the haven of law and liberty. Let not the glory of our past be greater than the pres ent, nor let us come to shame and grief by the worship of gods of gold and silver to the neglect of those ideas of the mind and the soul which alone are worthy of a free man's homage and can alone secure continued possession and enjoyment of and religious liberty.

Remove from around us the din and ise of insincerity and blow-sounding shows; let bitter strife and wrangling In the joyous and grateful exercise true and loyal Americans, let us rise suerior to every prompting and prejudice of ect and section, so that, firmly linked in the love of our common country, we may realize how good and lovely it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony.

"Prosper Thou the work of this council, convened in the cause of the pepole, and when its message goes forth over the land may its golden ring bring them the glad assurance that prosperity will brighten our homes and the immediate jewel of our soul, the good name of our people and the redit of our government shall nemain untarnished forever. May Thy grace, O God, come upon us, and do Thou establish the work of our hands. Amen.' The secretary, Joseph H. Manley, of the national committee, read the call of the

onvention, after which Chairman Carter "Gentlemen of the Convention-By direc-tion of the committee I present, subject to approval, for your temporary chairman Hon. Charles W. Fairpanks, of In-diana." (Applause.) Mr. Sutherland, of New York, was recog-nized and said: "On behalf of the delega-

from New York we desire to move that the recommendation of the national committee in its selection of temporary chairman be now approved. The motion as put by Chairman Carter was carried by a unanimous vote and the convention received the result with cheers. Chairman Carter-I now have the distinguished honor to present to you as your temporary presiding officer the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.

MR. FAIRBANKS'S SPEECH.

His Remarks on the Financial Question Liberally Applauded. As Mr. Fairbanks came forward the con-

vention heartily applauded him. He delivered the following address: generous confidence. As citizens we were never called on to discharge a more imporident of the United States. This duty is a peculiarly impressive one at the for it is already written in the book of fate that the choice of this convention will be next President and Vice Presthe great republic. Three Democratic administration have been three years panic, of wasted enof anxiety and loss to the American without a parallel in our history To-day the people turn to the Republican party hopefully, confidently; and, it is for us to meet their expectations; it is for us to give them those candidates upon whom heir hearts have centered and to give them lear, straightforward, emphatic expression of our political faith. The Republican party is a party of convictions; and it has written its convictions in the history of the public with the pen and the sword. With it the supreme question always has been, not what is merely politic, but what is everastingly right." The -reat men we have given to the Nation and to history, mighty dead and the illustrious living, are our inspiration and tower of strength. we are but true to their exalted example we cannot be false to our countrymen.
"For a third of a century prior to the advent of the present Democratic administraon we operated under laws enacted by the Republican party. All great measures concerning the tariff and the currency originated with it. The tariff laws were formed on lines which protected our laborers and producers from unequal and unjust foreign mpetition and on the theory that the best market in the world is the home market, and that it should be enjoyed by our own countrymen. Under the currency laws our urrency was made national; the wild-cat State banks' money of the Democratic party was wiped out of existence; the unprecedented demands "rowing out of the ar were met by a paper currency which ultimately became as good as gold. Since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 every dollar of our money, paper, silver and gold, has been of equal purchasing power the world over. The policy of the party has been to make and keep our currency equal to the best in the world. 'Under the operation of these honest tariff and honest money Republican laws the country grew in wealth and power beyond precedent. We easily outstripped all ther powers in the commercial race. On Nov. S. 1892, there was work for every hand ead for every mouth. We had reached high water mark. Labor received higher wages than ever and capital was promably

Foreign balances were largely in our favor. European gold was floating toward us. But all of this is changed. CAUSE OF THE CHANGE. "The cause is not hard to seek. A reaction began when it was known that the legislative and executive branches of the government were to be Democratic. The Democratic party had at Chicago condemned the protective tariff principle as unconstitutional; and solemnly pledged itself to the overthrow and destruction of the Mc-Kinley law and to the adoption of freetrade as the policy of the United States. This bold, aggressive attack on the longsettled policy of the Republican party bore

and securely employed. The national reve-

nues were sufficient to meet our obligations

and leave a surplus in the treasury. For-

eign and domestic trade were greater in

volume and value than they had ever been.

fore the work of demolishing had actually begun a run was started on the treasury reserve, which the Republican party had wisely accumulated for the protection of the government credit. The drain on the reserve for the redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes greatly surpassed all prior experience and emphasized the discredit into which the Democratic administration had fallen. An utter want of confidence in the administration possessed the

The Democratic party was harmonious on one subject, and that was the destruction of the McKinley law. But when they came to the exercise of the creative faculty, the enactment of a great revenue measure in its stead, there was discord. The imperfilled interests of the country watched and waited through the long and anxious moments for some settlement of the important question. The wanted an end of uncertainty. At length the Wilson bill was adopted, and it was characterized by a Democratic President as the child of 'perfidy and dishonor.' It was so bad that he would not contaminate his hand by signing it. A bill that was too base for Mr. Cleveland to approve is too rotten for the approval of the American people. This important law was wanting in the primary purpose of a revenue measure; for it failed to provide adequate revenue to meet the tion."

After a pause, a number of delegates still remaining standing. Chairman Carter resumed his duty of calling the body to or-

"The sectional favoritism of the Wilson bill was one of its marked features. Its blow at sheep husbandry was an unpardon-able offense; it was a flagrant wrong to the farmers of the United States. This great industry had developed and grown under Republican protective laws until it was one of our greatest. We are now sending abroad millions of dollars for wool which were paid to our farmers under the McKinlay law.

"The bill struck down reciprocity, one of the highest achievements in American statesmanship. No measure was ever enacted which more directly advanced the interests of the American farmers and manufacturers then reciprocity. With its destruction fell advantageous commercial agreements under which their products were surely finding larger and profitable foreign markets without the surrender of their own.

"The substitution of advancement for specific duties has opened the way for systematic and wholesale frauds on the treasury and producers and employes of the country. By means of under valuations foreign goods pass through the custom houses without paying their just tribute to the treasury of the United States. Thus we have lost millions of dollars in revenue; and the foreign producer has been enabled to unfairly possess our home markets.

THE NATION MORTGAGED. "Neither time nor place will permit further reference to the unfortunate legislation of the Democratic party nor to the hurtful, demoralizing effect of it. Suffice original factor in breaking down confidence, checking progress, emptying the treasury and causing continued deficits and enforced idleness among millions of willing workers. To meet the monthly deficit and protect our credit and save the government from protest the President has been forced to sell bonds; in other words, he has been obliged to mortgage the future in a time of peace to meet the current obligations of the government. The is in sharp contrast with the Republican record. Our tariff laws not only raised revenue, but they protected our domestic industries; they impartially protected the farmer and manufacturer, both North and South. Not only that, but they also raised sufficient revenue to gradually reduce the public debt, and without imposing a grievous burden upon the people. During the administration of Harrison \$236,000,000 of obligations were paid, while Cleveland during the last three years has added to our interest-bearing debt \$262,000,000. Against such Democration financiering the Republican party enters its emphatic protest. "Having attempted to reverse the tariff policy of the United States with such lamentable results, the Democratic party now proposes to reverse the currency po-It turns to the ourrency as the parent of our ills. Its efforts to shift the responsibility will deceive no one. Its attack upon the tariff, its record of inefficiency and insincerity are a part of the unfortunate history of the Republic. The present currency system is the Full of Republican wisdom. It has been adequate to all our past necessities and if uncorrupted wil est prosperity was attained when Republic an currency laws well in full operation.

meet our future requirements. Our great-When the Republican party was in power our currency was good; it was made as good as the best on the globe. We made sound money, and we also made an honest protective tariff to go with it. Sound money and an honest protective tariff go hand in hand together, not one before the other. "The very foundation of a sound currency system is a solvent treasury. If the peo-ple doubt the integrity of the treasury they will question the soundness of the curren-Recognizing this fundamental fact the Republican party always provided ample revenue for the treasury. When, in the last half century of our history, did the Democratic party advocate a financial

policy that was in the best interests of ante-bellum currency record. Con-sider its hostility to the cur-rency rendered necessary by the exigency of war, and later its effort to inflate the currency in a time of peace by the is-sue of greenbacks. Witness its opposition to the efforts of the Republican party to resume specie payments. But four short years ago it declared for a return to the old discredited bank currency.

POLICY OF REPUBLICANS. "The Republican party has not been un friendly to the proper use of silver. It has always favored and favors to-day the use "Gentlemen of the convention, I am pro-foundly grateful for this expression of your dium. But it favors that use under such of silver as a part of our circulating meprovisions and safeguards as shall not imtant duty than that which rests on us. the peril our present national standard. The nomination of a President and Vice Pres- policy of the Republican party is to retain both gold and silver as a part of our circulating medium, while the policy of free coinage of silver leads to certain silver monometallism. It is an immutable law that two moneys of unequal value will not circulate together and that the poorer al-"The Republican party desiring fairly secure a larger use of sliver, pledged itself in favor of an international agreement.

ways drives out the better. Harrison, true to the piedge of the party took the initiatory steps and invited an international monetary conference at Brussels, at which the subject of an international coinage agreement was ably and profitably discussed. The Democratic party was also committed to international bimet allism, but when it came into power the work which had been so auspiciously begun by the Republican party was abandoned. It was so absorbed in its efforts to break down the McKinley law and empty the treasury that it had no time to promote international bimetallism.

"Those who profess to believe that this government can, independently of the other great commercial powers, open its mints to the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio in all the great markets is 30 to 1, and at the same time not drive every dollar of gold out of circulation, but deceive themseives. Great, and splendid and powerful as our government is, it cannot accomplish the impossible. It eannot create value. It has not the alchemist's subtle art of transmitting unlimited silver into gold, nor can it, by omnipotent flat, make 50 cents worth 100 cents. As well undertake by a resolution of Congress to suspend the law of gravitation as attempt to dollars to circulate with one-hundred-cent dollars at a parity with each other. An attempt to compel unlimited dollars of such unequal value to circulate at a parity is bad in morais and is victous in policy Sound thinkers on the great question currency knew from the beginning of the experiment how miserable and certain i would fail. The commerce of the country would be again thrown upon the sea of uncertainty and the specter of want would continue to haunt us for years to come. Upon opening our mints to the independen free coinage of silver foreign credits would be withdrawn and domestic credits would be greatly curtailed. More than this, there would be a certain and sudden contraction of our currency by the expulsion of \$620,currency would instantly and greatly depreciate in purchasing power. But one result would follow this: Enterprise would be further embarrassed, business demorali zation would be increased, and still further and serious injury would be inflicted on the laborers, the farmers and merchants and all those whose welfare depends upon wholesome commerce 'A change from the present standard to

the low silver standard would cut down the recompense of labor, reduce the value of the savings in savings banks and building and loan associations, salaries and incomes would shrink, pensions would be cut in two, the beneficiaries of life insurance would suffer-in short, the injury would be so universal and far reaching that a radical change can be contemplated only with the gravest apprehension.

SOUND CURRENCY ESSENTIAL. "A sound currency is one of the essential instruments in developing our commerce. It is the purpose of the Republican party its natural fruit in shaken confidence, un-settled business, and we were soon drift-ing against the rock of destruction. Be- but to extend our commerce into the ut-

termost parts of the earth. We should not begin our contest for commercial suprem-acy by destroying our currency standard. All the leading powers with which we must compete suspended the free coinage of silver when the increased production of silver forced the commercial ratio of silver above the coinage ratio to gold. Shall we ignore their ripened experience? Shall we attempt what they have found utterly

impossible? Shall it be said that our standard is below theirs?
"You cannot build prosperity upon a debased or fluctuating currency; as well undertake to build upon the changing sands of the seas. A sound currency defrauds no one. It is good alike in the hands of the employe and employer, the laborer and capitalist. Upon faith in its worth, its stability, we go forward planning for the future. The capitalist erects his factories, acquires his materials, employs his artisans, mechanics and aborers. He is confident that his margin will not be swept away by fluctuations in the currency. The laborer knows that the money earned by his toll is as honest as his labor and that it is of unquestioned purchasing power. He likewise knows that it requires as much labor to earn a poor dollar as it does a good one; and he also knows that if poor money is abroad it surely finds its way into his

"We protest against lowering our stand-ard of commercial honor. We stand against the Democratic attempt to degrade our currency to the low level of Mexico, China, India and Japan. The present high standard of our curency, our labor and our flag will be sacredly protected and preserved by the Republican party.

"There are many important questions requiring the enlightened and patriotic judgment of the Republican party. A pan-American commercial alliance was conceived by James G. Blaine, and the highest motives of self-interest requires us to accomplish what he had so well begun. The Monroe doctrine must be firmly up-held; and the powers of the earth made to respect his great, but unwritten law. There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign governments on the Western continent. Our devotion to the pensioners of the Nation was never more emphatic, nor more necessary than now. The Republican party believes in the development of our navy and merchant marine until we estab-lish our undisputed supremacy upon the high seas. The struggle for Cuban liberty enlists the ardent sympathy of the Repub-lican party—a party which has given lib-erty its fullest meaning on this continent. We wish to see a new republe born on Cuban soil greet the new century, whose dawn is already purpling the East.

"My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the august forum of the United States are free trade and free silver against a protective tariff and sound money. As we regard our homes and our honor, our happiness and prosperity and the future power and maj-esty of the republic, let us dedicate ourselves to the restoration of a protective, of value with which to measure the exchanges of the people. A distinguished Re-

POINTS THAT WON APPLAUSE. Mr. Fairbanks's address was liberally applauded throughout. Certain parts of it were specially cheered, not only from the convention, but by the immense audience in the galleries. Among the points which elicited special commendation were the fol-

publican has said that the supreme desire of the American people is for an 'honest

currency and a chance to earn it by honest

"The government cannot transmute silver into gold, nor can it, by unlimited fiat make fifty cents worth one hundred cents.' "It requires as much labor to earn a poor dollar as it requires to earn a good one." "We protest against the policy of lowering our commercial honor. We protest against the Democratic attempt to lower the standard of our currency to the low level of Mexico, China and Japan." "The present standard of our currency, our honor, will be safely respected and preserved by the Republican party." "A commercial Pan-American congress was conceived by James G. Blaine. During the prolonged applause following the mention of the name of James G. Blaine, Willet J. Hale, of Newburyport Mass., proposed three cheers for James G. Biaine, which were given with a will. The following expressions in Mr. Fairbanks's speech were loudly applauded:
"The Monroe doctrine must be firmly up held, and the powers of the earth made t

respect this great and unwritten law."
"There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign governments on the Western continent. "The Republican party believes in the development of our navy merchant marine until we establish our undisputed supremacy upon the high seas.' The struggles for human liberty enlists the sympathies of the Republican party; a party that gave liberty to the Western

continent its fullest meaning." "We wish to see a new republic born on the Cuban soil.' "The voice of the Democratic party is for free trade and free silver against honest money and a protective tariff. in the words of a distinguished Republican, the desire of the American people is for an honest currency and a chance to earn it by

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Temporary Organization Completed and the First Call of the Roll Made. Mr. Carter, addressing the Chair, said: "By direction of the national committee I recommend to the convention the temporary secretary, stenographer, sergeantat-arms and reading clarks, as follows: For secretary, Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota; assistant secretaries, William E. Riley of Montana, Harry A. Schmidt of Michigan, A. M. Humphreys at large; tally clerk, A. W. Monroe, of Maryland; official stenographer, James Monroe Burke, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, T. E. Byrnes. of Minnesota; assistant sergeantat arms, Hinkley of Wisconsin, Johnson of Maryland, Rexford of Washington, Stone of Illinois; for reading clerks, Stone of Michigan, Wilson of Missouri, Molloy of Ohio, Hatch of Indiana and Bean of New

The recommendation of the national committee was concurred in and the addition al officers were declared elected.

Mr. William Lamb, of Virginia, offered the following: "Resolved, That until the permanent organization is effected this convention will

be governed by the rules of the last Republican convention. The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Lamb, of Virginia, also offered the 'Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees, as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials, resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Republican party be referred to such committees without debate, and I move its adoption. The resolution was adopted. The clerk proceeded with the call of the roll. While it was in progress the Chair recognized William Warner, of Missouri, who ad-dressed the Chair as follows: "My observation has heretofore been that the commit tee on permanent organization and rules and order of business is one committee. Does the resolution adopted substitute two The chairman replied: "They are two committee. They are separate."
The committees, as finally made up, are

as follows:

-Committee on Resolutions .-Alabama-H. V. Cashin. Alaska-C. S. Johnson. Arizona-J. A. Zehiskie. Arkansas-John McClure. Colorado-H. M. Teller. California-A. B. Lemmon Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden Delaware—(Not yet represented.) District of Columbia—Andrew Gleason. Fiorida-I. L. Purcell. Georgia-W. H. Johnson, Idaho-F. T. Dubois. Illinois-R. W. Patterson. indiana-Gen. Lew Wallace Indian Territory-J. P. Grady. Iowa-John H. Gear. Kansas-C. A. Swinson Louisiana-H. C. Warmouth. Maine-Amos L. Allen. Maryland-James A. Gary. dassachusetts-Henry Cabot Lodge. Michigan-Mark S. Brewer. finnesota-Ex-Governor W. R. Merriam. Missouri-F. G. Niedringhaus. dontana-Charles S. Hartman. Nebraska-Peter Jansen Nevada-A. C. Cleveland New Hampshire-Frank S. Struth. New York-Edward Lauterbach. New Jersey-Frank Borgen, New Mexico-Solomon Luna, North Carolina-M. L. Mott. North Dakota-Alexander Hughes. hio-J. B. Foraker. Oklahoma Territory-Seney Ash. Oregon-Charles S. Moore.
Pennsylvania-Smidley Darlington.
Rhode Island-Walton A. Reed. South Carolina-William D. Crum. South Dakota-David Williams. Texas-Webster Flanagan. Tennessee-F. B. Brown.

Virginia-James B. Brady.

Vermont-H. D. Holton. Washington-A. F. Burleigh. West Virginia-F. M. Reynolds. Wisconsin-Robert M. La Follette. Wyoming-B. F. Fowler.

Alaska-W. A. Kelly.

Arizona-Charles H. Arkers.

-On Rules and Order of Business .-

Arkansas-W. H. H. Clayton. Colorado-James M. Downey. California-F. H. Short. Connecticut-John M. Douglass. Delaware-(Not yet represented.) District of Columbia-Andrew Gleason. Florida-J. N. Combs. Georgia-E. S. Richardson. Idaho-Benjamin E. Rich. Illinois-Sargeant McKnight. Indiana-G. L. Vandusen. Indian Territory-W. T. Morgan Iowa-H. W. Macomber. Kansas-T. D. Fitzpatrick. Kentucky-J. L. Butler. Louisiana-Myer Cohen. Maine-J. T. Davidson.

Maryland-W. D. Straight.

Massachusetts-W. M. Butler.

Michigan-John P. Starkweather.

Minnesota-C. L. Sanderson.

Mississippi-W. E. Elgin.

Missouri-Nathan Frank. Montana-T. C. Witherall. Nebraska-F. M. Witherall. Nevada-G. P. Turrittin. New York—John A. Raines. New York-John A. Raines.
New Jersey-George H. Hires.
New Mexico-T. D. Burns.
North Carolina-George H. White.
North Dakota-J. W. Devine.
Ohio-George W. Wilson.
Oklahoma-Charles Day.
Oregon-Charles H. Dodd.
Pennsylvania-H. D. Bingham.
Rhode Island-Albert C. Chester.
South Carolina-Robert Moorman.
South Dakota-Carl G. Sherwood. South Dakota-Carl G. Sherwood. Texas-J. M. McCormick. Tennessee-G. T. Shannon. Utah-Thomas Kearns. Vermont-Orin M. Barber. Virginia-William Lamb. Washington-L. C. Carner. West Virginia-J. L. Hunt. Wisconsin-C. S. Taylor. Wyoming-W. F. Brittain.

-On Permanent Organization .-Alabama-J. Dawson. Alabama—J. Dawson.
Alaska—D. W. Young.
Arizona—Isaac C. Stoddart.
Arkansas—H. L. Reimal.
Colorado—J. W. Rockefellow.
California—O. A. Hale.
Connecticut—James M. Cheney.
Delaware—(Not yet represented.)
District of Columbia—Perry H. Carson.
Florida—E. F. Skinner.
Georgia—B. F. Brownberry.
Idaho—Alexander Robertson.
Illinois—J. O. Humphrey. Illinois-J. O. Humphrey. Indiana-O. L. Montgomery. Indian Territory-R. E. Ross. Iowa-F. C. Roach. ansas-Grant Hornady. Kentucky-L. C. Neat. Louisiana-J. B. Donnelly. Maine-A. M. Nash. Maryland-W. J. Small dassachusetts-R. O. Harris. Michigan-Frank W. Wait. linnesota-S. L. Swenson. Mississippi-Wesley Creighton. Missouri-Samuel Jordan. Montana-J. W. Strevels. Nevada—George H. Thummell. Nevada—C. H. Sproule. New Hampshire—J. H. Brewer. New York-W. L. Prestor New Jersey-Thomas McEwan. New Mexico-John S. Clark. North Carolina-W. T. O'Brien. North Dakota-O. S. Hanson. Ohlo-C. H. Grosvenor. Oklahoma-J. C. Roberts. Oregon-J. W. Meldrum. nia-Charles H. Lullen. Rhode Island-Charles Francis. South Carolina-T. B. Johnson. South Dakota-H. T. McChunn. Tennessee-William Randoli Texas-H. O. Grace. Utah-Arthur Bruner. Vermont-Victor B. Spear. Virginia-Stith Bolling. Washington-H. A. Fairchilds. West Virginia-Henry S. Schumlbach. Wisconsin-W. D. Hoard. Wyoming-Otto Gramm. -On Credentials .-

Alabama-N. H. Alexander. Alaska-C. S. Brenakett. Arizona-Charles Wright. Arkansas-Jacob Trieber. Colorado-Frank C. Goudy, California-George A. Knight. Connecticut-Hubert Williams. District of Columbia-Perry H. Carson. Florida-John G. Long. Georgia-T. M. Dent. Idaho-Lyttleton Price. Illinois-W. A. Rosenberg. Indiana-A. L. Brick. Indian Territory-P. L. Soper. Iowa-W. P. Hepburn. Kansas-J. E. Lambert. Kentucky-J. B. Haffey. Louisiana-Henry Damas. Maine-Forest Goodwin. Maryland-Robert P. Gardner. Massachusetts-Jesse M. Cove. Michigan-Gen. O. L. Spaulding Minnesota-W. P. Hunt. Mississippi-A. M. Lee. Missouri-John L. Bittinger Montana-Alexander Metzell Nebraska-Gen. John C. Cowen. Nevada-W. N. Phillips. New Hampshire-Charies B. Gaffney. New York-W. A. Sutherland. New Jersey-J. Franklin Fort. New Mexico-W. H. H. Lielweyln. North Carolina-C. J. Harris. North Dakota-George Bingenheimer. Ohio-A. C. Thom Oklahoma-O. A. Mitscher. Oregon-Wallace McComant. Pennsylvania-W. H. Andrews. Rhode Island-W. K. Allen. South Carolina-J. H. Fordham. South Dakota-M. V. Lucas. Texas-(Not announced.) Tennessee-(Not announced.) Utah-C. E. Allen. Virginia-J. M. McCloughlin. Vermont-(Not announced.) Washington-J. M. Gilbert. West Virginia-O. W. O. Hardman. Wisconsin-C. O. Sedgwick. Wyoming-B. B. Brooks.

When the committees had been an-nounced Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, said: "I have a resolution to present to be re-ferred to the committee on rules and order The chairman said: "The resolution cannot be read if there is objection; it can only be read by unanimous consent. there objection?" Cries of "Object." General Grosvenor, of Ohio, moved that the convention do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Clayton, addressing the Chair, said: I think that my resolution referring to the platform is important and ask that it

The Chairman-Under the rules of the last convention the resolution will be referred without reading to the committee on Ex-Governor Fifer, of Illinois, was recognized, and said: "Mr. Chairman, the ognized, and said: colored people of Illinois have passed resoutions affecting the rights of their race, and they have asked me to bring these resolutions to the attention of the co will send them to the Chair and ask that they be referred to the committee on resolutions for action. The Chairman-If there is no objection is will be so ordered Mr. Grosvenor-I now move that the convention adjourn till to-morrow morning at The motion was put to a vote and carried

DECOMPOSED BODY FOUND. Remains of an Infant Discovered by

John McKinley.

and at 1:55 p. m. the Chairman announced

the convention adjourned.

John McKinley, of 5 Astor street, yesterday discovered the decayed remains of an infant on his premises. He buys old packing cases and makes them over. There are several large piles of these old boxes in his yard and in the vacant lots adjoining. Yesterday, in overhauling some of those outside of his yard, he found in one box an old blanket containing the body of an infant. It was badly decomposed and was alive with vermin. He notified the coroner and an investigation was started, but there is no clew to enable the officers to trace the parents of the child. McKinley thinks it must have been deposited where found rather than it was hauted to the place in the box. He thinks if it had been in the box when he purchased it he would have noticed it.

RUN DOWN BY A BUGGY

Miss Marsh, of Richmond, Probably Seriously Injured.

Miss Marsh, of Richmond, was riding a bicycle on North Pennsylvania street, last night, and was run down by a buggy. She was sent to the home of a friend in a carriage, and nothing could be learned of her injuries, nor of her friends. Her bicycle was demolished, and it is believed Miss Marsh was seriously injured. Witnesses say the driver was to blame. His name could not be learned.

Bids for New Bridge. The County Commissioners will receive bids this morning and this afternoon for the construction of a bridge across White THE STUDIOUS GIRL.

An Interesting Letter From Young Ladies' College.

Race Between the Sexes for Education

Health Impaired by Incessant Study.

The race between the sexes for education is to-day very close. Ambitious girls work incessantly

over their studies, and are often brought to a halt, through having sacrificed the physical to the mental, Then begin those ailments that must be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, dizziness, faintness, slight vertigo pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, nervousness and blues, with lack

of confidence;

these are positive

signs that wo-

men's arch enemy is at hand. The following letter was received by Mrs. Pinkham in May, one month after the young lady had first written, giving symptoms, and asking advice. She was ill and in great distress of mind, feeling she would not hold out till graduation, and the doctor had advised her to go home.

- College, Mass. You dear Woman:-I should have written to you before, but you said wait a month. We are taught that the days of miracles are past. Pray what is my case? I have taken the Vegetable Compound faithfully, and obeyed you implicitly and, am free from all my ills. I was a very, very sick girl. Am keeping well up in my class, and hope to do you and myself credit at graduation. * * My gratitude

cannot find expression in words. Your sincere friend. MARY ---Some of the other oco girls are now o using the Compound. It ben-

energy and vitality.

efits them all. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only safe, sure and effectual remedy in such cases, as it removes the cause, purifies and invigorates the system, and gives



24 ounces to the Loaf. Bryce's Butter Crackers are the best for ho veather, being made of the best material.

river at the Michigan road. It is to take the place of the old wooden bridge. The bridge will be of two spans of 160 feet each, and the roadway will be twenty feet wide.

Results in a Shooting Affair, but Nobody Was Hart.

A FAMILY QUARREL

Walter Giddings and Nathaniel Barlow, both colored, quarreled at the latter's home, 316 East Court, yesterday evening, and Giddings fired two shots at Barlow. The latter was not injured, however, Barlow's wife was the cause of the trouble. They board with Mrs. W. M. Harrison, Last night while Barlow was cating his supper his wife began putting up a lunch which she intended sending another man. Barlow accused Giddings, who was present, with being the go-between who was to carry the lunch. He denied it and the men began fighting. From the house they into the street, where Giddings fired two shots at his antagonist. When arrived none of the persons could be foun and although there were fifty witnesses no-

body could be found who knew anyth about the trouble. Three Small Fires. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the fire department was called to extinguish small fire in the College of Music building, at the corner of Monument Place and Market street. The fire originated in the wash room on the second floor. It was extinguished with a slight loss. While the firemen were working on this fire an alarm was turned in from Box 718. Several companies made the run, but found the fire was beyond the city limits and returned. Yesterday afternoon there was a little plaze in D. P. Erwin & Co.'s building, West Georgia street, occupied by the Indianapolis Lithographing Company.

was extinguished before much damage was

Medal Presentation. The Indianapolis College of Music will present its medals at Plymouth Church tonorrow evening. The examinations for the gold and silver medals will begin to-morrow morning. Mr. Hugh McGibbeny, the violinist of the college for the coming year, will play at the evening entertainment,

\$75,000 Fund to Be Distributed. BOSTON, June 16 .- The Supreme Cour o-day, in the suit of the American Loan and Trust Company against the Nor western Guarantee Company, of Minne olis, ordered a pro-rata distribution of a trust fund of \$75,000 held by the American company. The claims out of this fund are

held mostly by national or savings banks in different parts of the country. Edison's Superintendent Dend. NEW YORK, June 16,-II. J. Smith, the general superintendent of the Edison Gen-

eral Electrical and Illuminating Company of New York, died at his home in Wash-ingtonville, N. J., to-day as a result of injuries received Sunday morning Twenty-two coaches containing Sunday-

school picnickers left the Union Station yesterday morning. Andirons and fron linings. Jno. M. Lilly.

